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No. 16,924.

號 十月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG SATURDAY AUGUST 11 1917.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH COMPLETE THE CAPTURE
OF WESTHOEK.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We attacked and completed the
capture of Westhoek, and the re-
maining positions on the Westhoek
ridge.

The French, upon the left flank
of the battlefield, continue to pro-
gress to the east and north of
Bixschotte.

Our raiding parties on a wide front,
to the east of Monchy-le-Preux, blew
in dug-outs causing great damage
and inflicting severe casualties.

Our machine-guns stopped a
German attack.

GERMAN ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

TEN SHATTERED DIVISIONS
WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, August 10.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day
states that in the early morning the
Germans received definite proof that
their newspapers were talking "bosh"
when they declared that the British
offensive in Flanders had come to a
standstill. That their High Command
did not think so is shown by the
strenuous advantage it has taken of the
conditions the bad weather imposed on
us, to strengthen their front and rear
defences.

It is learnt that no fewer than ten
of the enemy's Divisions have been
withdrawn since July 31, which is a
fair criterion of their loss, since we
know that most of these troops were
fresh in the line on the eve of attack.
The operations this morning were not
of first magnitude but rather a battle
for position, to try and complete our
partial dominance of Westhoek ridge.
Following the usual thunderous
preliminaries by the gunners, the
infantry went over at 4.30 on a front
of 3,500 yards. We carried our advance
to an extreme depth of 500 yards.
At the time of telegraphing there are
signs of the Germans preparing for
counter-attacks, but our artillery was
warning them off then in no uncertain
voice. The weather is pretty fair except
for local showers which temporarily mar
the visibility and retard the drying of
the ground.

GERMANY'S REALLY SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION.

A General Order, dated July 6, to
the Ypres group of Prince Rupprecht's
armies, is interesting and enlightening.
It states:—"The fact that economy of
the stocks of bread and cereals in neces-
sary makes it essential to sanction an
increased ration only to those to whom
it is really necessary. All officers are
requested to explain again to subordi-
nates the really serious nature of the
economic situation in Germany, and
must instruct them that the strictest
economy of supplies must be exercised.
Nothing must be consumed beyond that
which is necessary, and even the smallest
particle must not be wasted."

THE SALONIKA ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
A British official despatch from
Salonika states:—
The cavalry repulsed a Bulgarian
raid at Cucuk. We bombed the
aerodrome at Livorno.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.
General Korniloff has prohibited
the Russian troops on the Rumanian
front from interfering with the
internal affairs of Rumania.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
A French communiqué reports:—
We continue to progress in
Belgium. We occupied, during the
night, several farms to the east of
Bixschotte and to the west of
Langemarck, and captured some
machine-guns.

A German attack on a front of a
kilometre at Fayet, in the region to
the north of St. Quentin, was broken
up by our fire and repulsed with
loss, except in the centre, where
enemy fractions gained a footing in
a small area of our advanced
elements.

There was a recrudescence of the
bombardment during the night in the
whole region to the south of
Allennes and Filly and to the north
of the Aisne. The enemy, at dawn,
violently attacked from Patheux farm
to Chevigny ridge.

Three battalions, supported by
storm troops, attempted to assault
our lines at various times. Our
accurate fire stopped the assailants
on most of the front, inflicting on
them very heavy losses. The enemy
elements which penetrated a trench
were killed or taken prisoners after
hand to hand fighting in which our
troops showed admirable dash. We
held all the positions.

There were other German at-
tempts, notably to the south of
Ailles, to the south-east of Chevreux,
in the region of Vauquois, towards
Avocourt and to the north-west of
Elirey which also failed under our
fire, with appreciable losses.

MACKENSEN'S ATTACK.

SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
General Mackensen's attack to the
north of Focani in Rumania, is
developing into a more serious opera-
tion than it at first appeared. The
offensive aims at an important loop-
line between Tecuci and Marnesti,
connecting with the main line to the
north of Focani, and serving the
Russo-Rumanian army in the moun-
tains, and the main line from Galatz
to Jassy. If General Mackensen's
advance continues much farther it
would immediately jeopardise the
loop line and also threaten the rear
of the Russo-Rumanian army, which
recently victoriously advanced along
the upper reaches of the Putna and
Susitza.

GERMANS FORCE CROSSINGS OF THE SUSITZA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
A Berlin official report says: On
both sides of the Focani-Adjudulna
railway, German divisions, over a wide
front, forced the crossings of the Susitza.
Strong enemy counter-attacks were
repulsed with very heavy losses.

RUSSO-RUMANIANS MAINTAINING POSITIONS.

INFLECTING HEAVY LOSSES.

JASSY, Aug. 10.
A Rumanian communiqué to-day re-
ports that the Russo-Rumanian armies
are maintaining their positions in var-
ious areas and inflicting heavy losses on
the enemy, despite repeated prolonged
and powerful attacks, accompanied by
asphyxiating gas.

The Russians captured prisoners and
machine-guns, and turned the latter
against the enemy who were fleeing in
disorder.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.
General Korniloff has prohibited
the Russian troops on the Rumanian
front from interfering with the
internal affairs of Rumania.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

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INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE
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An examination on "First Aid" will be held by Dr. MACLEOD GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 14th instant at 10 A.M. W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary, Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2023

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

MESSES. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hong Kong and China. By Order of the Board of Directors, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager, Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2017

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 25, George Street, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE. DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 14th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

HE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 25, George Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
(General Managers.)

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

For entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong. The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

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CH. DE LANSALUT,

Solicitor for the Liquidator

Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

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FUTURE OF FARMING IN
GREAT BRITAIN.LORD SELBORNE ON A NEW
POLICY.NO FINAL ANSWER TO
SUBMARINES.

Lord Selborne spoke on agricultural policy at a meeting of the Farmers' Club. Lord Selborne said that for many years the nation had neglected agriculture, and the consumer to-day was only lying on the bed he had made for himself. It was not true that farmers had been forcing up prices or hoarding or withholding supplies. The prices—which they had been receiving were good prices, but they had to be measured by the greatly increased cost of production. What had ruled those prices had not been the calculations of the British farmer, but that world price in which the consumer had rejoiced all these years. If the lessons of the war were thrown away he would look to the future history of his country with little less than dismay.

"He did not believe any complete and permanent answer would ever be found to the submarine menace. Great developments would take place both in the methods of dealing with the submarine and in the construction and power of the submarine, and there would be a constant struggle between submarine attack and anti-submarine defence, at once time one predominating and at another time the other. If such a war, as this took place again and we had not very largely increased our home production of food, he believed we should be defeated before the war began, because we should be starved into submission. As he foresaw the future, we should never again be able in a great war to conduct our sea com-

munications on anything like the scale on which we had conducted them in this war. Neither, in his opinion, would our communications be completely cut off as the German communications had been in this war. The net result was that, whereas we should be able in a future war to import some food, we should not be able to carry on the volume of trade we had carried on in this war, and we must be dependent on food grown in these islands for the main sustenance of our population. If the nation adopted a wisely conceived policy it would be the duty of all connected with the land to try to give effect to it. If the nation deliberately refused to change its agricultural policy no one could blame the farmer or landowner if they fought their own battle in the same way as they had done during the last 60 years. Above all things what they wanted was stability and security. It was no good starting a policy to-day if it was to be abandoned a year or two hence. Unless the nation would adopt a new policy, and stick to it, he prayed they would leave agriculture alone. (Cheers.)

COMPELLED TO.

While recognizing that the question of helping the farmer in the matter of credit was of great importance, he said that though it had been part of his duty to study the problem he did not pretend to have solved it. All the foreign systems had been devised to meet the conditions different from those obtaining here. The country would have to spend a great deal more on agricultural education and especially on research.

Referring to the recommendations in the reports he said that if the State required the maximum of food production there must be an element of compulsion in the background, both for landlord and farmer. The men who were to decide whether an estate was being badly managed were to be, strictly practical men; there was no officialdom about them in the ordinary sense of the word. The taking over of the management of an estate by the Board of Agriculture did not mean that the estate would be managed by a clerk sitting in London, but by a man of proved competency to manage an estate in the country in question. The Committee did not believe that land courts were in the interest of agriculture; they represented dual ownership, which had been shown to be an impossible system, and the landlord would be deterred from putting his capital into permanent improvement of the land. Wherever, however, the opportunity occurred and a farmer was able to undertake the obligations of ownership the State should come forward to make that step easier for him. That was a sound and truly progressive national policy.

Mr. B. O. Paterson, who seconded the motion, said he had not thought it possible that any individual could do so much to destroy the confidence of the British farmer in the justice and honesty of the Government as Lord Selborne had done. His policy had been disastrous. It did not inspire them with confidence to see a man who had been a failure encouraged for his failure.

THE BAN THAT GERMANY FEARS.

EXCLUSION FROM BRITISH
MARKETS.

The following is a summary of an article which appeared in the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, which is the most violently anti-American of the big industrial papers. The interest of this article lies in the fact that it shows that the scare regarding German after-war trade, which started in the banking press (i.e. the Berliner Tageblatt, the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Lokal-Anzeiger), is now spreading in annexationist industrial Socialist ranks. It looks as if there were now a deliberate intention of preparing the German nation for a surrender of every kind of political claim if only peace can be signed on status quo ante trade conditions.

England having failed to achieve the military defeat of Germany, and thereby to eliminate us from the world markets, does not despair of achieving this end by other means. She has, therefore, summoned an Imperial Conference in London, with the object of contracting an all-British anti-German Customs Union with the Colonies. When the Paris Conference took place we did not think much could come of it, on account of the many rival interests concerned, which seemed to make united action impossible. If, however, England now succeeds in establishing an Imperial Customs Union against us, the matter becomes one of extreme gravity for Germany. For thereby a uniformly directed economic hegemony will be created, which, on account of its weight, will draw into its orbit a number of smaller States, whose resources will be used to a common end. And this enormous weight will be set in motion in the interest of Great Britain, and will be intensified a thousandfold if America throws in her weight, deciding to join hands with the Old Country for the defeat of the common enemy.

Undoubtedly there are strong influences already at work both on this side and the other of the Atlantic, seeking to find a common basis for Anglo-Saxon world domination. One must not allow oneself to be led astray by the pose of such American statesmen as Wilson and his friends, who used to prate of peace, but did not hesitate to cut off the mark of their hypocrisy when they saw us our first opportunity in this respect. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England absolutely unrestricted "most-favoured nation treatment" for German goods in the Motherland, as well as in her Dominions and Colonies, we shall see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political commercial cue from her; so that our foreign trade will inevitably lag behind that of those Powers, who are even now preparing, by drawing closer the bonds that unite them, to conquer us in the coming trade war.

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Plant Ship, No. 2, Kowloon	107	17	11	7
TAT-KOW-CHU	107	17	11	7
Consolidation Dock	107	17	11	7
ASBURNER	107	17	11	7
Long Dock	107	17	11	7
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INTIMATIONS



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of Central Market (Telephone No. 518).
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM ON PEACE CONDITIONS.

London, Aug. 10.

The Daily Telegraph states that a Memorandum prepared by the sub-committee of the Labour Executive, as a basis of the British Labour's peace proposals will be presented at today's Labour Conference for the consideration of their constituents and adoption at the Special Conference to be held in London on August 21. It will be subsequently submitted to an Allied International Socialist Conference. The Memorandum declares that a victory for Germany Imperialism would destroy the democracy and liberty of Europe. It demands the liberation, and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles, and the right of the forcibly annexed populations of Europe, freely to dispose of themselves. It regards the inflexible resolution of British Labour to fight until this liberation is achieved through victory. But the determination to resist any attempt to transform a defensive war into a war of conquest. The victory of the Allies must be the victory of popular liberty.

The Memorandum regards the demoralisation of all countries as the best means of preventing future war and demands, as a condition of the treaty of peace, the immediate establishment of a League of Nations which every sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join. Such a League of Nations should establish an International High Court of International Legislation. The Memorandum recommends the settlement of the Balkan question by a conference of the Balkan peoples and an international commission, and insists upon the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The Memorandum demands equal rights for Jews of all countries and hopes in international agreement will be practicable by which Palestine will become a free Jewish State. It declares that Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabi cannot be restored to Turkish tyranny. These territories should be treated similarly to the Colonies. Tropical Africa should be administered by a commission under the League of Nations. The peace of the world requires that Constantinople shall be made a neutral free port and the Memorandum suggests that all present European Colonies in tropical Africa, together with Liberia, shall be transferred to the League of Nations and administered by an impartial commission as a single independent neutral African State. The world-wide shortage of foodstuffs and raw materials after the war, must be relieved by international arrangements for the exchange of surplus commodities. The Memorandum demands prompt and energetic action, on the part of the various Governments, to prevent unemployment after the war, by means of public works. It opposes projects of an economic war after the war and urges the limitation of Customs duties to strictly revenue purposes; the international enforcement of legislation to protect workers; the restoration of the areas devastated by the war should, except Belgium, be undertaken by an international fund to which all the belligerents should be required to contribute, according to their responsibilities for the damage; and it recommends as a condition of peace, the establishment of a court to investigate and punish crimes of the Governments, especially the inhuman and ruthless submarine.

It urges the reconstruction of socialists internationally as the best security for peace, and calls upon socialists and labourers of the belligerent countries to press for an exchange of views as early as possible, because an agreement between the warring Governments can only be obtained by free and frank discussion.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 10.

The Daily Telegraph states that the Labour Executive vote, of the 14th May, by which it was agreed that the Executive would not associate itself in any way with the Stockholm Conference, and declaring that the calling of a Conference by Dutch Socialists was irregular, was reaffirmed yesterday.

Mr. Henderson's attitude with regard to his recommendation to send delegates to Stockholm, is unchanged.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

In a telegram from Stockholm the Socialist leader, M. Branting, appeals to the British workers to send delegates to Stockholm, and thus prevent a misunderstanding on the part of Russia.

London, Aug. 10.

The important and long-anticipated Labour Party Conference on the question as to whether representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, met today at Westminster, Mr. F. W. Pardy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding over 600 delegates.

The Russian representatives, visiting the Allied countries, were also present. The Delegates included, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Trade Unions Federation, Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Smillie, the President of the Miners' Federation, and the Labour Members of the House of Commons—Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. Hodge, and also the Belgian Cabinet Minister, M. Vandervelde.

The Chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard won freedom for a sham freedom, under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor we wanted a separate peace. Great Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace was obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make would be probably the most important in the history of the Labour movement.

Mr. Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke from a deep sense of responsibility because the resolution of the Executive would doubtless be founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing if justice was to be done to the merits of the case or to his personal actions. When he was in Russia he pointed out the impossibility of British Labour participating in an international conference until the previous decision in the matter had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the Conference should be binding, but participation in a binding conference would place British Labour in a most dangerous position. Mr. Henderson emphasised that a definite rejection of the whole proposal would have been most fatal, in view of the condition of public opinion in Russia. Then he made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labour Party to reverse its decision and accept the Conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the Conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference, he recommended a reversal of the decision. The Russians clearly wanted a binding conference, in order to discuss actual peace terms. He made it as plain as possible that if British representatives participated in the Conference, there could be no question of negotiating peace terms. Our case was still not properly understood in Russia, and a point-blank refusal to consider the question would have done incalculable harm. Mr. Henderson concluded by stating that he still favoured a consultative conference, with the proper safeguards, and appealed to the delegates to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

The Labour Party Conference adjourned to consider its decision.

LATER.

The Conference, resuming in the afternoon, the principal resolution moved, was "that the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm be accepted on the condition that the Conference should be consultative and not mandatory."

An amendment was moved—that no case had been made out for sending delegates to a Conference including enemy delegates.

The amendment was moved—that the Conference should adjourn sine die.

The motion was moved on behalf of the textile workers, and the Miners' amendment, by the dock labourers.

The mover of the amendment said that it would be treason to the rank and file of the party if the resolution was carried.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., in seconding the amendment, declared that the proposed Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims with which Britain had entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace; moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented. If British delegates went they would have to discuss peace with Germans on the one hand and Dutch Scandinavians on the other. The latter would be in a position to vote for peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory conference and a consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, supporting the resolution, had a mixed reception. He was much interrupted and above the din Mr. Will Thorne shouted—"Whom do you represent?" Another shouted—"The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm." The Chairman had to appeal for order.

Mr. Smillie suggested that the Executive should approach the American and Belgian labour movements and get them also to send delegates and also to request the Dominions to send two representatives each. The Chairman replied stating that the suggestion would be considered.

LATER.

The Miners' delegates have decided, by a majority of 511 to 184, to support a consultative international socialist conference at Stockholm.

LATER.

The Labour Conference amendment opposing sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, was defeated by 391,300 for the amendment and 1,651,000 against.

The Labour Conference (and vote on the main resolution, favouring sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, resulted in 1,846,000 for and 550,000 against.

A FRENCH SOCIALIST MEMORANDUM.

PARIS, August 10.

The French Socialists have issued a statement regarding peace terms. It demands the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, provided the inhabitants, except German immigrants, are consulted on the question. It also demands the evacuation of invaded countries and reparation for the violation of The Hague Convention and complete indemnification for Belgium and Luxembourg for the violation of their neutrality.

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

Eight tons of explosives on arsenals and fleet.

London, Aug. 10.

An Italian official report states that large flights of bombing planes attacked Pola effectively on Wednesday night. They dropped eight tons of high explosives on the arsenal and fleet.

All the machines returned.

FIRE AT A BRITISH CHEMICAL WORKS.

London, Aug. 10.

An explosion, followed by a fire, has destroyed a chemical works at Barking. So far, thirteen women have been killed and many injured.

NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

London, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education introduced an Education Bill which provides amongst other things, for the abolition of half-time after the war. Meanwhile, the employment of children under fourteen years of age will be most stringently restricted. Every young person would be compelled to attend part-time day continuation schools. Nursing schools for children under five would be established. Attendance at these would be voluntary, and when a sufficiency of such schools had been provided, the age of attendance at elementary schools would be raised from five to six years. Local education authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of fifteen and part time education would be compulsory up to eighteen years of age.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.

M. Charles Chaumet has been appointed Minister of Marine.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN BILL.

London, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, explaining a War Loan Bill, empowering the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not intend to issue the loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to do so. He expressed Great Britain's appreciation and gratitude for the large financial assistance the United States was giving to the Allies.

STARVATION AND DEATH AT WARSAW.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

New York, Aug. 10.

A letter from Warsaw, the authenticity of which the Zionist Committee vouches for, shows the appalling sufferings of the population. "Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street, every stoep and in every Jewish house. Mothers feel happy to see their nursing babies die, and sell their daughters' hair to enable them to buy bread for their dying children."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

London, Aug. 10.

M. Take Jonesen, the Vice-President of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, in a letter to the Times, says that during his visit to London, in the latter part of July, 1914, he saw the German Ambassador almost daily and sometimes twice daily, and he is in a position to know that the ultimatum to Serbia was known and approved in Berlin, and that M. Tschischinsky participated in drafting it. Prince Lichnowski asked Mr. Jonesen to telegraph to M. Rasbitch, advising the acceptance of the ultimatum, promising a modification of its hard conditions. Prince Lichnowski told M. Jonesen, on July 27, 1914, that he no longer believed that England would abandon her neutrality.

THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, is visiting the German Headquarters and afterwards he will go to Berlin to see Dr. Michaelis.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

London, Aug. 10.

It is stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, has resigned in connection with the transference of recruiting to the National Service Department. Brigadier-General A. C. Giddes will be asked to inaugurate a new recruiting department.

PERU AND GERMANY.

AN OFFER REJECTED.

New York, Aug. 10.

The Government of Peru has refused Germany's offer to submit the sinking of the barque *Lorton* to the adjudication of a prize court. It declares the sinking of the vessel was unjustified, and insists upon damages and an indemnity.

M.P. RELEASED.

Zurich, Aug. 10.

Mr. Stanley Wilson, the Unionist Member of Parliament for Heldernew, who was captured in the Mediterranean a year and eight months ago and interned in Austria, has been released. He has arrived here en route for London.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR'S RESIDENCE DYNAMITED.

Montreal, Aug. 10.

The residence of Lord Athelstan, the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan, Lady Athelstan and Miss Graham were uninjured.

Lord Athelstan had received letters threatening him with death because he supported conscription.

REPATRIATION OF SAILORS.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the Chancellor has informed the Hamburg Committee of Commerce that Anglo-German treaties have been concluded providing for the repatriation of merchant sailors above 45 years of age, and apprentices under 17 years. Negotiations are proceeding regarding those of intermediate ages.

DR. MORRISON'S LIBRARY.

PURCHASED BY BARON IWASAKI.

Peking, Aug. 10.

Baron Iwasaki has purchased, for £35,000, the famous library belonging to Dr. Morrison. It will be transferred complete to Tokio and will retain Dr. Morrison's name.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 10.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/16d. The high price is due to small supplies. The market is steady.

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THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH WORKERS' OPINIONS.

London, Aug. 9.

The British Workers' League held a meeting at Westminster to protest against sending British delegates to the Stockholm conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, declared that no matter what the decision of tomorrow's or any other conference, seamen and firemen would absolutely decline to carry delegates to any peace conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson added—"Pacifists have talked as though they were the only people wanting peace. The country wanted a lasting peace, not another war in ten years. Hence peace must be no German peace but a peace in consideration of the Allies' sacrifices. The Germans had got a lot to learn yet, and we were going to teach Germany a lesson."

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said he did not see how any conference was going to aid Russia. German democracy was not in a position to send delegates to say anything binding on Germany. If we sent, all we would do would be to give an exhibition of disunion, and dishearten the Allies and hearten Germany.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, said that when Germany vacated Belgium and France we would talk of peace, not before. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. G. Barnes, Pensions Minister, wrote entirely agreeing with the inapplicability of the Stockholm Conference. He objected because it was contrary to previous Labour declarations, and no good case had been made for altering such deliberations. It was singularly ill-timed, as to talk of peace terms with the enemy now was calculated to weaken Russia and dishearten those who were so magnificently trying to pull her together. Moreover, participation in such a conference would be a positive affront to our Allies of France, Italy, Belgium and America. We should be choosing our enemy rather than our friends. The writer declared for adhering to their previous deliberations for prosecuting the war. He concluded—"Recent happenings have stiffened me in that attitude."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

SCHEMES FOR GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has instructed the Secretariat to present schemes for the Government of Ireland to the Standing Committee, in a form suitable for discussion.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE TO TOKIO.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

Tokio, Aug. 10.

The Emperor has replied to King George's war anniversary message on August 3. His Majesty expresses sincere thanks for the stirring words of assurance and confidence, which are doubly welcome as expressing the sentiments of myself and my people.

His Majesty pays a tribute to the splendid bravery of the British forces, and the unity, high endeavour and indomitable energy of the British people and anticipates that a complete victory for the Allies is not distant.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

SCHEMES FOR GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has instructed the Secretariat to present schemes for the Government of Ireland to the Standing Committee, in a form suitable for discussion.

The Convention adjourned until the 21st, to enable the preparation and distribution to members of historical, statistical and constitutional documents relating to the schemes.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE TO TOKIO.

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Tokio, Aug. 10.

The Emperor has replied to King George's war anniversary message on August 3. His Majesty expresses sincere thanks for the stirring words of assurance and confidence, which are doubly welcome as expressing the sentiments of myself and my people.

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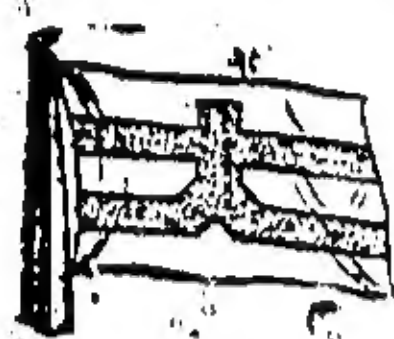
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FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMARUSA MARU".....Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU".....Wednesday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.
"SOSU MARU".....Thursday, 16th Aug. at 8 a.m.
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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	Aug. 12, at Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	Aug. 14, at Noon
SHANGHAI	Chienan	Aug. 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szeilang	Aug. 16, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	Aug. 19, Daylight

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 17, Daylight
HAIKONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	CHITSHANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, Daylight
MANILA	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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HAIKONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 19th August at 10 a.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 17th August at 12 Noon

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KOREA MARU	13,000	5th October
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	15th October
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October

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R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 201

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN", Captain L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Agents.

Hongkong August 9, 1917. 202

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

FEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING, 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation free.

AGENTS

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. E. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St. E. C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 Fenchurch Lane, E.C. 3. BRIDGES, 15 St. Paul's Church, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. MITCHELL & Co., Snow Hill, Holborn, W.C. 1. D. J. KETTER & Co., 3 Whitefriars St., E.C. 4. MATHER & GOWLER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMON, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MATTHEW FREES & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. E. BROWN, Ltd., 401 Madison Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports: generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOUCHOW:—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & JONES, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, AND HALLS & WALKER, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WILSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & Watson Ltd.

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Kobe and Yokohama.

DARTON & PARKER & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.

10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it. It is a new and powerful purgative, ever so gentle in its action, and it is the only medicine that purges the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, skin eruptions, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness, and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, dysentery, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, and breast abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, galls, or dermal eruptions, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing venereal, syphilitic, and locking strains, rheumatic twinges, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3/6 1/2 2/6 & 4/6

KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, PANAMA AND COLON.

For date of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

C & B

FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy for
**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.**

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cures short attacks of SPASMS,
Checks and arrests those often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. C. 4th & 5th Editions

A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria
Hongkong viz.—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid and
known and registered in the Land Office
as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the
messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1865.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot, No. 101—8445 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent
\$34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot, No. 101—675 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE EASTERN ASSURANCE CO.,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned have received instructions
to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
ONE 10-BORE HAMMERLESS GUN
BY "BLAND"
In Good Condition.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH

(Auctioneers)

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1778

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from The Hon. the
Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell
by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at the Central Police Station,
CONDEMNED AND
CONFISCATED GOODS,
And

SUNDY GOLD AND
SILVER JEWELLERY.

Terms—Cash.

HONGKONG, August 8, 1917. 2020

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs
and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, etc., etc.
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including: Large
Overmantel, Engraving, Pictures, etc.,
etc. Teakwood Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also

One BAROGRAPH in perfect Work-
ing Order.

PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.

Collard & Collard.

Hosentanz.

Shiedmayer & Boehne,

Stuttgart.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

(Auctioneers)

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2019

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of
Messrs. Winkz & Co. in pursuance of
an Order

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Room,
DUVELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

ALL the piece of ground situate at
Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the Colony of
Hongkong and registered in the Land
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.
202.

In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of
ground abutting on Battery Street and
Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kow-
loon and contains an area of 4500 Square
Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
sidue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS &
HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator
or to the Underigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply,
quoting price, to
Box No. 969.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS
FOREMAN. Applications with
copy of References, in own writing,
stating age, experience and salary
required. No other applications con-
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1907

HONGKONG, August 1, 1917. 1907

HONGKONG, August 1, 1917. 1907

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HONGKONG, August 1, 1917. 1907

ARRAS AND MESSINES.

THE SPRING OFFENSIVE.

A REVIEW.

[Continued.]

[By Col. REFINGTON, MILITARY
CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES".]

The general result of the British attacks
from July 1st, 1918, to June 8th, 1917,
had been to deprive the enemy of nearly
all the advantages of ground which he
had gained as the result of his initial
aggression in 1914. But the Messines-
Wytschate ridge, dominating the Ypres
salient, still remained in his hands, and
it was part of the plan of the British
Commander-in-Chief to drive the enemy
from it in the spring campaign.

General Sir Herbert Plumer, whose
Second Army held the northern sector of
the British line between our First Army
and the Belgians, had long prepared the
attack and thought it practicable. The
Second Army had been used during the
year 1916 as a reserve from which fresh
divisions were drawn as they were needed
for the Somme battle, and to the northern
sector there came for many war-worn
units from the southern front. In 1917
the Second Army was not similarly drawn
upon for the profit of the Arras battle.
The Southern Army fought with their
own resources, and they were conse-
quently fresh troops to whom was confi-
ded the attack on the Messines ridge. The
long patience of the defenders of the
famous salient, and the steady loyalty of
their commander to his comrades, were
at last to meet with a merited reward.
The naval forces off the Belgian coast
were also prepared effectively to intervene.

The German wireless, ever ready to
find excuses for failure, declares that
General Plumer was able to prepare mine
positions on an extensive scale under the
Messines Ridge because he could use a
clay stratum impervious to water, and
because the sandy stratum under the
German position prevented counter-min-
ing and observation of the work in pro-
gress. This unfriendly attitude of geology
was very bad, but the fact remains that
our miners and tunnelling companies, not
for the first time by any means, com-
pletely out-jockeyed their opponents, and
were able, by exploding 19 mines, con-
taining some 500 tons of explosive, almost
simultaneously, to open the ball with a
complete surprise.

From the general point of view the
British attack, which opened at 3.10 a.m.
on the morning of June 7th, was not a
surprise to the enemy. It is almost
impossible to keep such great movements
secret unless the assailant deprives him-
self of the advantage of a great artillery
concentration or the enemy's airman are
completely useless. Actually, the Ger-
man reports for 10 days before the attack
drew continual attention to Wytschate,
and all that can, or may, have remained
unknown were the exact date and the hour
of the attack. The artillery preparation
was once more of a most complete
character, and was extraordinarily effec-
tive, while the German airman, who had
lost 714 machines in April alone, were
completely outclassed and driven from the
field. When the mines went up they
materially damaged the first German line,
and struck dumb with amazement the
defenders of the rearward lines. On a
front of nine miles the British infantry
attacked directly the mines were fired
and poured into the German positions
with an irresistible rush. Messines and
Wytschate both fell, together with many
other skillfully prepared woods and locali-
ties between La Lysse brook and Mont
Sorrel, and the whole ridge, rightly
described by the Field-Marshal as "one
of the enemy's most important strong-
holds on the Western front," passed into
British hands, and was immediately con-
solidated to resist the usual counter-
attack.

This came 36 hours later, at 7 p.m. on
June 8th, and was carried out by large
forces from the German reserves. But
our field guns had already gone forward,
and our infantry were solidly established,
and our airmen, skimming close to the ground,
attacked the advancing enemy every-
where. He was completely defeated, and
must have been satisfied with his experi-
ence, for he came on no more.
Castellane, Capelle, and La Poterie
were occupied in succession, and by June
15th the so-called "Sonnebeek salient,"
of which position was overthrown and the
German trenches between the Lys and
the Warnave taken. The spring offensive
was over.

All the British objectives had been
attained, while Sir Herbert Plumer and
his troops had given us an example of a
very perfect piece of work and had added
2,000 prisoners and 10 guns to the booty
of the southern Army.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Hindenburg-Ludendorff combina-
tion was new to the West, and novices
are apt to fall there. We have heard of
Great Twin Brothers before, but there
was something godlike in the sample of
Lake Regillus, and we cannot reckon the
German type as either great or godlike.
We were, it is true, solemnly lectured
during the winter against the impudence
of pitting our puny brains against those of
the German leaders, but as the Allies in
the West, in this first round, have cap-
tured 70,000 German prisoners, nearly 500
guns, masses of trench-mortars and
machine-guns, and have disposed of some
400,000 German fighters, we still await the
manifestation of the military superiority
of the leaders of the German hosts. We
wonder even whether the mails which are
driven into the unfortunate wooden head
of the Hindenburg image are quite as
numerous as they were.

We knew our old Marshal Foch and
our grandfathers admired him. We know
now his successor, this Marshal Ruck-
worts, and we do not admire him. Why
should we? His retreat from the Somme
was held up before us as a "stroke of
genius," and we were, of course duly awed,
expecting that the old Marshal would
stand with all his forces united on some
well-prepared line and then counter-attack
us with his general reserve. That would
have been quite a big thing in its way.
But with an infirmity of purpose which
we did not credit to him, he retired on
parts of our front and stood still upon
others, thus increasing the dangers of his
troops who held their ground and enabling
Sir Douglas Haig to deal with them in
succession. Wherein, then, resides the
discernment of Marshal Ruckworts?

We were told a great deal about the
elasticity of the German defensive line,
and we have been favoured with a great
deal of rubbish on the subject by Luden-
dorff's subservient Press. The patient
and dog-like German public are rather
worried because some of them are told
that Arras and Messines were surprises
and others that they were not. We see
the dilemma. If they were surprises then
the leaders were incompetent, and if they
were not then the troops were inferior to
their mission. All the pretensions that
the German lines were held by advanced
troops with missions to retire when
pressed are refuted by numerous captured
German orders commanding the divisions
to resist to the last, and informing them
that simple reserves were available to
support them. These reserves certainly
existed. They were steadily drawn into
the line and as steadily exhausted. But
they failed in both battles with immense
losses, and we receive the impression that
the tactical handling of the German
troops was directed by leaders who had
not learnt the lessons of the Somme, and
either did not understand, or refused to
acknowledge, the superiority of the British
Armies in battle.

The Germans are also told that all their
hundreds of lost guns were destroyed
before they were abandoned; that our
losses were immense and cut off all pro-
portion to our gains; particularly at
Messines, and after each British attack
there follows the silly cackle that our
offensive is ended. The only German
guns destroyed were those knocked over
by our counter-batteries, and as we have
used German guns and shell against the
Germans the latter will know, or at least
their troops at the front will, what to
think of the first of these claims.

Have we, and have the French, finished
our offensive? We shall see. What we
have done, we and the French, has been
to deal the German Armies heavy blows,
to capture an immense booty of war
material of all kinds, and to dispose in
all of some 300,000 German fighters. The
great general reserve was reduced from
52 to 12 divisions for the purpose of local
resistance, and an equivalent number of
German divisions have been dragged out
of the line for repairs. We have pre-
vented Hindenburg from doing anything
but support his tottering defences, and
if he had an intention of using his re-
serve for some important strategical
purpose it has had to be temporarily
abandoned. We are well content with
these solid advantages of the spring offen-
sive, and if Ludendorff is reduced to the
invention of victories with pen and ink,
and to the misleading of the German
people, we are only sorry that the school
of the great Moltke has become so
debased.

We owe these victories to the firm
resolution of Sir Douglas Haig, to the
skilful leading of the Army Commanders
and their staffs, to the competence of
subordinate leaders, to the perfect
co-operation of all arms, and, most per-
haps, of all, to the immortal valor of our
noble infantry, which continues to bear
the greatest burden in the fight, and has
more than won imperishable renown.
Without it all the labours of other arms
would be in vain. It is the infantry with
rifle, bomb and bayonet that both takes
and holds, endures the greatest and the
longest strains, and suffers by far the
heaviest losses. Few soldiers on witness
the deeds of valor, but if we were just,
we should disabuse the public of the
gallantry by granting it in future the
preference over all other arms, which it
has fairly won by its devotion and its
valor.

INTIMATIONS

Don't Worry!
—Immerse—
**KEATING'S
KILLS**
BUGS
FLEAS MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6 4/1

HIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
TAKED 7/6
SOLD IN ALL
DRUG STORES
AND
CHEMISTS
HIMMATT, N.S.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEYS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

**SILIMPON (SEBATTIE)
COAL.**

THE Underigned having been appointed
Auctioneer for the COWI HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL trimmings at SEBATTIE
OR ISLANDAN (British North
Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or
ISLANDAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.
At Sebatik Steamer agents heretofore
the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Siboke Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowi Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.
1027

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
**THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,**
and
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital £3,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital £4,800,000.
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
—Fire Fund £1,837,045.
—Life & Annuity Funds £1,767,594.
—Sinking Fund Account £28,230.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity £1,141,693.
Branches 478,949.
Revenue Marine Department £37,229.
Other Receipts £78,949.
£2,539,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND**
"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assim-
ilative powers are decreasing.
**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**
Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
flesh building materials. Very
palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Packed, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 7/6, 12/6

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through
the undernoted Banks from whom full
information and the necessary forms
may be obtained.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years
per purchase
£500
£1
Purchase Price
£337 10 0
15s. 6d.

For every 15s. of rent now £1
will be paid in 5 years' time
equivalent to 5 per cent com-
pound interest. No Income Tax
will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her
income may be, can buy War
Savings Certificates up to a
maximum of 500 £1 Certificates
in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be
withdrawn in full any time, with
an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser
to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth
anniversary of the date of purchase, free
of income tax in respect of the accumu-
lated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable
except by permission of the Postmaster
General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in
respect of each transferee. In the event
of death, the same rules will be applied
as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form
obtainable at any Post Office) being
made to the Controller, Money Order
Department, London, the purchase price,
or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d.,
will be repaid at any time, with an
addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the
first anniversary of the date of purchase
and with a further addition of 1d. per
15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than
500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price
15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The
Certificates for £12 (purchase price 20
6s.) and £25 (purchase price £10 7s. 6d.)
are issued without books. The £1, £12
and £25 Certificates are on sale at local
Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100
to £500 may be obtained on application
to the Controller and Accountant-
General, Money Order Department,
London, and at most Banks.

12 Certificates by

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W.

Armstrong, P.D.

STRENGTH.

Private G. Blair joined the Corps on 2.8.17, is allotted Corps No. 2102 and posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1062 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 2nd August 1917.

No. 1419 Corp. P. S. Cassidy is granted 6 weeks leave from 10.8.17.

No. 2042 Pte. A. Hughes is granted 1 month's sick leave from 10.8.17.

No. 1539 Spr. J. A. Hunter is granted 6 weeks leave from 12.8.17.

No. 1947 Spr. T. E. Scott is granted 3 weeks leave from 2.9.17.

No. 1269 Pte. W. F. A. Knapton is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 31.7.17.

No. 2031 Spr. J. H. Donnithorne is granted 15 months' leave from 12.8.17.

No. 2048 Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 11 days' leave from 10.8.17.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING COURSE.

The following is the result of the Classification of Musketry for the year 1916-17:

CENTRAL SECTION M.G. CO.

Number exercised 14

1st Class shot 0

2nd " 0

3rd " 0

The following are the averages:

Practice No. 13 13.2

" " " 13.5

" " " 13.8

" " " 14.0

" " " 14.2

" " " 14.5

" " " 14.8

" " " 15.0

" " " 15.2

" " " 15.5

" " " 15.8

" " " 16.0

" " " 16.2

" " " 16.5

" " " 16.8

" " " 17.0

" " " 17.2

" " " 17.5

" " " 17.8

" " " 18.0

" " " 18.2

" " " 18.5

" " " 18.8

" " " 19.0

" " " 19.2

" " " 19.5

" " " 19.8

" " " 20.0

" " " 20.2

" " " 20.5

" " " 20.8

" " " 21.0

" " " 21.2

" " " 21.5

" " " 21.8

" " " 22.0

" " " 22.2

" " " 22.5

" " " 22.8

" " " 23.0

" " " 23.2

" " " 23.5

" " " 23.8

" " " 24.0

" " " 24.2

" " " 24.5

" " " 24.8

" " " 25.0

" " " 25.2

" " " 25.5

" " " 25.8

" " " 26.0

" " " 26.2

" " " 26.5

" " " 26.8

MOTORCYCLE
AND
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres
(all sizes) Rubber Solution.
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns,
Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
HONGKONG

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
HONGKONG

10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 13th.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.).
Introit: Psalm 122: Hymns, 310, 313, 324,
and 351; Service: Merbecke.

MATINS (11 a.m.).
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Burrows;
Psalm, Jones, and Camidge; To
Beats, Jones, Cooke and Hopkins;
Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 193,
382.

God Save the King.
Evangelion (6 p.m.).
Responses, Psalms, Garrett,
Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat,
Camidge in E min. (12th morning);
Nunc Dimittis, Baker (25th morning);
Hymns, 214, 284, 10.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Burrows;
Psalm, XLI Morning, LXII Jones,
LXIII Camidge; LXIV Camidge; Te
Deum, St. Jude; Benedictus, Trout-
beck; Hymns, 6, 590, 361, 315.

God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Responses, Psalms, LXII Evening,
LXVI Garrett, LXVI Tomlinson,
LXVII Wesley; Magnificat, W.A.
The Stainer; Nunc Dimittis, W.A.
241, Barnby; Hymns, 39 (A & M),
163 (A & M), 280, 290.

Vesper Hymn.
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, August 13th.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 1,
519, 40, 14, 513.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 12,
28, 79, 151, 236.
Preacher: Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.
6.30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk
Macdonald.

Peak Church.
8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer: Preacher:
The Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.
10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.
Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of
Bread for Believers only 11 a.m.
Gospel Meeting 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study
8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 3.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.
10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 6.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church
Wan Chai.
Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,
ARSENAL STREET.
Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church,
GARDEN ROAD.
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by
the Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral,
GLENNALLY.
Low Mass at 7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years '87-88.

The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
8 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at
Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

August 12th to 16th, 1917.

Time	Tide	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Stonington Mean Time	Height	Stonington Mean Time	Height
Jan.	15	6.40	high.	6.58	low.
Feb.	11	7.05	8.9	7.05	1.6
Mar.	11	7.45	9.0	7.45	1.8
Apr.	11	7.85	9.1	7.85	2.0
May.	11	8.25	9.2	8.25	2.2
June.	11	8.65	9.3	8.65	2.4
July.	11	9.05	9.4	9.05	2.6
Aug.	11	9.45	9.5	9.45	2.8
Sept.	11	9.85	9.6	9.85	3.0
Oct.	11	10.25	9.7	10.25	3.2
Nov.	11	10.65	9.8	10.65	3.4
Dec.	11	11.05	9.9	11.05	3.6
Jan.	17	9.55	9.7	9.55	1.0
Feb.	17	9.25	9.6	9.25	1.1
Mar.	17	8.55	9.5	8.55	1.2
Apr.	17	7.45	9.4	7.45	1.3
May.	17	6.40	9.3	6.40	1.4
June.	17	5.35	9.2	5.35	1.5
July.	17	4.30	9.1	4.30	1.6
Aug.	17	3.25	9.0	3.25	1.7
Sept.	17	2.20	8.9	2.20	1.8
Oct.	17	1.15	8.8	1.15	1.9
Nov.	17	0.10	8.7	0.10	2.0
Dec.	17	0.05	8.6	0.05	2.1